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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1870. NO. 277.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A VICTORY FOR PRUSSIA.

French Advance Posts Driven In.

Hard Fighting at Weissenberg.

The Place Carried at the Point of the Bayonet.

THE FRENCH LOSS HEAVY.

The General in Command Killed.

Large Number of Prisoners Taken.

MILES OF RAILROAD DESTROYED.

A Greater Conflict Close at Hand.

Mobilization of Belgian Army.

SWEDEN IS UTTERLY UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

A FIGHT AT GERSWEILER.

The Town Taken by the French and Retaken by the Prussians.

Prussians Anxious For a General Engagement on the Soil of Fatherland.

Secret Naval Expedition From England.

Its Rendezvous Off the Belgian Coast.

Lack of Enthusiasm in Paris.

More About the Secret Treaty.

UNGOVERNABLE EXCITEMENT IN DENMARK.

English Rate of Discount Again Advanced.

A Reserve of 100,000 Men at Berlin.

Scarcity of Forage Along the Rhine.

GRAMONT'S OPINION OF COUNT BISMARCK.

Effect of the War Upon Immigration—English Army Officers Not Allowed to Act as Correspondents—The Marseillaise in Paris—Irish Demonstrations in Favor of France—The Importance at Intrenchments—Miscellaneous War News.

A Victory for the Prussians.

Special to the Herald.]

CASTLEIR, August 4, 6:30 P. M.—There was hard fighting at Weissenberg yesterday. To-day a large force of Prussians advanced between Weissenberg and Lauterbourg, ten miles into French territory, driving the advance posts of the enemy and destroying miles of railroad between Lauterbourg and Strasbourg, along which it is supposed MacMahon was in the vicinity of Bitche.

The Prussian victory at Weissenberg was decisive. The troops engaged were regiments of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps, and Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of Douay's division of MacMahon's corps, Weissenberg and Geisburg, in the east of that town, were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate resistance. The General who commanded the French in the absence of Douay was killed, with two officers of his staff. A French encampment, one piece of artillery, five hundred wounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. On the German side, General Kiesenbeck was wounded. The Seventeenth Guards and Fifteenth Regiment suffered severely.

Storming of Weissenberg by the Prussians.

Special to the Tribune.]

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from the Prussian headquarters that the Crown Prince's army has stormed Weissenberg. The troops of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps were reinforced by the Second Bavarian corps, and engaged General Douay's division of Marshal MacMahon's corps. The French were driven off the field, and the Prussians now occupy the French camp. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss is considerable. No movement has commenced from the army of the Lower Rhine. The affair at Saarbruck is regarded here as wholly unimportant. The Prussians at no time contemplated holding that town in force.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Coblentz on Tuesday that the Prussians are in much greater force on the bank of the Saar and Moselle than is generally supposed; hence they do not intend to fall back on Mayence or Mannheim, but will hold the French in check from Sierck to Landau. One proof is that long trains of provision wagons stretch from here to Treves, and the ambulance trains with them are in much too great a force for a mere affair of outposts. Moreover, the large square here and Clemens Platten is covered with peasants' wagons laden with bread and biscuit, all moving west. Treves is now the headquarters of the eighth army corps. The Prussian wagons and ambulance service is more perfectly organized, and their horses are in better condition than those of the French. The soldiers are in admirable spirits, and their enthusiasm is less noisy than that of the enemy, but their quiet confidence is far preferable to such an effervescence as I recently witnessed on the other side. Coblentz is full of *landwehr*. There are few troops of line there. The fortifications are rapidly being strengthened and trees being felled in readiness for an attack. All the commanding points about the great fortress, the occupation of which would render it indefensible against modern artillery, are now strongly fortified, and earthworks are rapidly being constructed toward the French side.

Our special correspondent at Cologne writes Tuesday that troops are passing steadily through that city, going southward, and all are in excellent condition, each corps with provisions for six weeks. No enthusiasm accompanies that of the South German regiments, many of which have petitioned to form part of the advance guard.

A Fight at Gerseweiller.

BERLIN, August 4.—Another fight is reported at the town of Gerseweiller. A detachment of the French troops crossed the line and took possession of the village. The Prussians then attacked the French and dislodged them from their position in the village, whom they retired with a loss of nine killed. Skirmishes may be expected all along the line. It would seem that the Prussians are anxious to bring their approaching general engagement about sooner on the soil of the Fatherland, in order that the work of harvesting may be that of repulsing the invader.

Prussian Official Report.

The Prussian official report of the battle of Saarbruck says: At ten in the morning a small Prussian detachment at this town, which formed an outpost for the Prussian army, were attacked by three French divisions, while a battery of twenty-three guns opened fire on the town. The Prussians at twoo'clock evacuated the town and retired to the main position. The loss was small.

No Enthusiasm in Paris.

PARIS, August 4.—The news of the battle of Saarbruck seems to have created little excitement here. No demonstrations have been made.

LONDON, August 4.—A Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on Tuesday: The enthusiasm for the war has entirely disappeared in Paris. It is now evident that a war with Germany means a prolonged struggle against one million armed combatants determined to defend their own country, and if possible to give to the enemy such a lesson that hereafter the Emperor's peculiar mode of making his reign an era of peace by attacking his neighbors will be rendered impossible. The announcement that the fortifications of Paris are to be put in a state of defense, and the Emperor's admission that the war will be a long one, have singularly dampened the ardor of those who imagined that within a fortnight a glorious peace, which would re-establish the supremacy of the French arms, would be signed at Berlin. We are still told that the Germans are trembling at the idea of encountering the mitrailleuse and Turcos, but the legend has lost its effect.

The Secret Treaty.

The *Daily News* gives an important contradiction to the statement of the Paris *Debats* respecting the secret treaty. The *Debats* says that the treaty was not secret, but a project reduced to writing and vaguely formulant. It was within the cognizance not only of the Governments of France and Prussia, but of the English and Belgian Governments. Of the text of the treaty itself, it is said, a copy was in the hands of the English Government from the very beginning.

To this the *News* responds without any fears of well-founded contradiction: "We take upon ourselves to assert that our Parisian contemporary is misinformed. The text of the treaty was never in the hands of the English Government. It first came under their eyes when it was published in the *News*. The *News* suggested that any member of Parliament who wishes to be officially assured of the absolute ignorance of the Foreign Office can easily to put his question to elicit a distrust by a negative answer."

Solution to Take Care of Napoleon.

A special from Paris of Tuesday says that Dr. Nelaton joins the army on the request of the Emperor, but everybody knows that he goes as a special attendant upon the Emperor, the state of whose health is entrusted physician.

Secret Naval Expedition from England.

LONDON, August 4.—The Channel Squadron sail from Plymouth this evening for the secret rendezvous, probably off the Belgian coast.

Gramont's Opinion of Bismarck.

PARIS, August 4.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the official statement of the Duke de Gramont, declaring that whatever calumnies the letters, they are promoted through fear. By his duplicity and falsehood, he forfeited all claims to belief. M. Gramont declares that it was Bismarck who advised France to annex Belgium, and Count Von Bismarck in refusing the proposal of France for disarmament, in accordance with the original recommendation of the Emperor Alexander, evinced only the anxiety he felt in consequence of the policy of Russia, and entered into certain particulars about the intrigue doings of the Russian Cabinet.

Unfavorable Excitement in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, August 4.—The Danish Government still struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the excitement is intense. Many, and perhaps ungovernable. The sympathy for France, among all classes is very marked.

Austrian Neutrality.

PESTH, August 4.—The Hungarian Diet yesterday emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war. The President of the Hungarian Diet, in closing the session, announced that the Chambers that the King and the nation recognize the condition of strict neutrality as salutary. The Austrian army would secure the maintenance of that neutrality, and be supported by it Hungary contemplated the future fearlessly.

English Rate of Discount.

LONDON, August 4.—The officers of the Bank of England have announced a still further advance on the rate of discount, of one per cent. The minimum rate is now six per cent.

English Ports Filling With German Vessels.

The ports of England are rapidly filling with North German vessels anxious to escape the French cruisers.

Spain Innocent.

A circular has lately appeared from Senor Vegueta defending Spain as innocent of the cause of trouble between France and Prussia. The document is well received.

Wager Accepted.

BERLIN, August 4.—The officers of the Union Club, at this city, have accepted the large wager of M. Thomae, of Paris, that the French troops will be in Berlin on the 15th of August.

Prussian Reserve at Berlin.

A Prussian reserve force of one hundred thousand men is now encamped in front of Berlin.

Forage Scarce in the Rhine Provinces.

Forage is scarce in the Rhine Provinces, and the Prussian horses are suffering very severely.

The Prussian Movements Independent of Saarsbruck.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 5.—The engagement at Saarbruck was between a small detachment forming the Prussian rear guard and the divisions of French infantry, supporting twenty-three guns. The affair is of slight importance. Our special correspondence is writing from Strasburg on Sunday night, says he was aroused early that morning by the report that the town was to be evacuated, and for the fifth or sixth time was packed up to go. He says that our apparent importance of maintaining railway connections at Saarsbruck, the Prussians have never seriously proposed to hold, and their movements have believed heretofore to be independent of the Saarbruck line. Considerable bodies of troops entered Saarbruck all day and there is no garrison. The town itself is indefensible, unless the heights on the French side are occupied by a large force, in fact those heights have only been occupied by Prussian pickets, and the only genuine last Saturday was sufficient warning of the French intentions, but the Prussians took no further steps, even when the French subsequently occupied the heights. They only thus far in hanging over the Prussian movements, and their plans are not dispelled by the affair at Saarbruck. The position of the French around shows that they occupied the town itself, or have attempted to ascertain what force lies beyond. The story that forty thousand Prussians were in the town on Saturday and Sunday and Forbach is an invention. Our special correspondent telegraphed from Metz his arrival yesterday afternoon with King William and staff. He says that the Emperor's condition, and the feeling against the English government is strong, but very friendly to America. There is great rejoicing over the Prussian victories in America for Prussia.

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The Empress President at a Council of Ministers.

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The "Marseillaise."

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A French War Song by Offenbach.

LONDON, August 4.—Offenbach, the opera bouffe composer, though a German, has published a French war song, entitled "God Speed the Emperor."

Met With a Cool Reception.

It is rumored that Count de Cammont in Paris has arrived in London, as special messenger from De Gramont, to assure that Government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is added that he met with a cool reception.

The Bank Rate.

It is asserted that the bank rate has been raised for political effect, and not from financial necessity.

Belgium Independence.

LONDON, August 4.—In the Commons tonight, Sir, G S. Jenkinson gave notice that he should question the Government as to its intentions with regard to Belgium and the protection of her independence. Mr. Otway, Under Foreign secretary, stated in reply to a question, that the negotiations for the settlement of the Brazilian claims were progressing, and in response to another question stated to the protection of old treaties with other powers for the settlement of continental affairs, declaring that the modern policy of the British Government was non-intervention in Europe.

The Exportation of Arms and Munitions.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting to consider the expediency of petitioning the government to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions.

The Monotony of Saarbruck Broken.

Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, August 4.—Our special correspondent at Saarbruck writes on Tuesday morning that city is now the centre of interest. Sunday and Monday night the French, and will reply if the French open fire. The same correspondent, under date of Monday night says: It is now night, at the end of my last letter, that my contributions from Saarbruck were finished, and had set out for the railway station, when a communication which is one of the best informed men in the place made me determined to stay, and to-day the monotony of Saarbruck has been broken. Two thousand men, with two guns, have come within a mile of the town, and two whole regiments are lying in the immediate vicinity. The first and third battalions and the Fortieth Hohenzollern Hustlers, a picked regiment from Saxony, counts read at the top of the hill, two miles out of Saarbruck, about five o'clock, and with them sixteen guns and a long line of wagons. They did not come into the town, but turned into a large field high up on the hill, where they will bivouac to-night. There was great joy at the news of their approach, and the townspeople went up to the battle field to welcome them with provisions and presents of cigars, &c. "*Gott sei lob*," came from the mouth of a patriot at my side, as the first cannon appeared. When I wrote my letter there was scarcely more than five hundred men in Saarbruck, and had the French made a move forward, even with a small part of their forces about Forbach, no resistance could have been offered whatever. But, from one source or other, our force was curiously exaggerated. The Paris papers have credited us with an extraordinary garrison, and the force present in Saarbruck, or just outside of the place, 3,000 men, and moreover the Forty-eighth Regiment, with sixteen guns. Within a short distance of the Forty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiment of Leni, with thirty guns. The Twentieth Regiment, which was to come here to-day, advanced nearly to Saarbruck and then turned in another direction. The destination of the regiment is unknown. General Von Goben made his appearance here yesterday and remained a short time. The present commander is General Von Grienen.

Movements of the Army.

Special to the Herald.]

STRASBURG, August 4.—Yesterday, after a council of war, Marshal MacMahon, with his chief of staff, General Conseur, surveyed the Rhine from the Kehl bridge upwards. They visited Rastadt, Carlsruhe and Maxau, where a cavalry division and part of the first division of infantry are encamped. From these movements it is conjectured that MacMahon, with Douay, will march to the Rhine, cross the Rhine and make a dash rapidly by the way of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg to Frankfort, and that thence he will reinforce the left of those who are now posted between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed that he will leave Mayence on the left, while the main army passes on through the Lower Rhine provinces to Mayence, and from there forward movement, it is rumored, is fixed for Saturday. It is reported that the Prussians have gathered a force of 100,000 men, and that a Baden force is in Black Forest, General Douay in command of the Second Division. The command of the corps stationed here is vacant by the death of General Douay, who dropped dead from apoplexy on the 1st instant.

Mobilization of the Belgian Army.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 4.—The *Tribune's* Brussels correspondent writes Wednesday, giving the final result of the election, as follows: Senate, twenty-eight Liberals and thirty-four Clericals have been elected. Three ballots are necessary before Clericals. All the late Cabinet were re-elected. Whatever party dissension there may be, the Government is resolved that independence must be maintained at any price. The new Clerical Cabinet may nevertheless do great mischief in home affairs, and it may take place to wrench from the old Liberal majority. The Clerical party promised a fifteen years' prolongation of the gambling hell Spa as the price of its support, which, if true, is a scandal. The army of France rather than Prussia. The Chambers will be convoked on the 8th of August, and the first levy of the Garde Civic will probably be mobilized. The Belgian army is now on a war footing. Two hundred thousand men. There were quite a number of election disturbances at Brussels and Antwerp, and at Ghent, where the workmen are greatly exasperated against religious communities. A grand review was held yesterday by the Dutch at Utrecht.

Neutrality of the Netherlands.

A special Stockholm dispatch says the King arrived here on the 29th of July, with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War. A Council of War was held the following day, at which it was decided to declare complete neutrality. The Sweden and Norway press approve the declaration. Sweden is utterly unprepared for war, but is quite capable of repelling Prussia's, as she repulsed all ideas of disarmament, when we caused the proposal to be made, and began by giving the example. Her conduct is explained by the fact that at that hour when France conditingly refused her military ovations, the Cabinet at Berlin was secretly organized by the ostentatious of a Prussian Prince for the throne of Spain, no provocative of rebellion. Whatever calumnies the federal Chancellor may invent, we feel not that he has lost the right to be believed. The conscience of Europe and history will say Prussia outright this war by inflicting upon France, preconcerted with a development of her institutions, an outrage no nation could accept without incurring contempt."

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
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FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE "President's car" of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been sent to Long Branch and placed at the disposal of General GRANT, who, with his suite, will probably leave for St. Louis to-day. Senator CAMERON will not accompany him.

IN its effects upon the spirits and temper of the parties to the great conflict, the first success of either is more or less important, as it animates and inspires hopes in the one, while it depresses and suggests fears to the other. Even in the nineteenth century the popular mind is much influenced by superstition, and it is a well attested fact that in times of great natural or political convulsions, and under circumstances of peril, people the most highly cultivated and in every sense enlightened, are unable wholly to resist the tendency to regard omens and to forecast the future from momentary impressions or trifling incidents. Among the ancient Germans it was a custom at the beginning of a war, to seize one of the enemy as a prisoner, whom they compelled to engage in combat with one of themselves, that from the result of the duel they might be able to anticipate the issue of the impending battle. Whoever has been an attentive reader of the dispatches and correspondence from the seat of the present war, must have noticed the evident importance attached by each side to victory in the outpost and picket skirmishes so frequently reported. In the way of direct effect upon the final result such combats are, of course, absolutely insignificant. As omens, portents, prognostics of the issue of the really momentous combats to come there are tens of thousands of anxious people, by no means simpletons, in whom they raise a momentary hope or dread, to which many of them would be unwilling to own. Thus many, animated by the presage, exult for a moment in the victory of their cause, as already won, while others from the same incident, forestall their date of grief and run to meet what they would most avoid."

BALTIMORE AND CHICAGO, THROUGH PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh's most important interests are concerned in the earliest possible accomplishment of the much mooted project for an extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, westward through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, by the building of new lines of railway to Baltimore and Chicago. Though the city of Baltimore has much to gain from this extension of the great feeder of her growth, though the Baltimore and Ohio and the Connellsville Railroad Companies have much to gain by having their main line enter the great Northwest, to share the carrying trade of that growing region, though Chicago has much to gain from having another and shorter line to the ocean for her crowded elevators and stock yards, though the regions intersected by the proposed road have much to gain from securing a position upon the directest line from Omaha to the sea; yet Pittsburgh has most to gain, for, being upon this grand through trunk line, her business both shares the benefits accruing to all its other points and also gains its own peculiar advantages from a competition in freight tariffs that has long been needed.

We believe no other city in the Union, of the size of Pittsburgh, has so few of the benefits resulting from railroad competition. Certainly no other city of our importance to railroads in the amount of heavy and constant freights is so without choice. With railroads going out from us in every direction, they practically prove to be but one road, excepting alone the Baltimore and Connellsville Road, which will be but a local feeder until, with its completion next fall to Cumberland, it shall connect with the Baltimore and Ohio, and offer us through competition on freight and passengers to Baltimore and the National Capital. As a result, about all the freight that comes into or goes out of Pittsburgh by rail, is subjected to the extra rates put on by this one road—rates so high that the city of Pittsburgh it sustains in other places, where competition has forced it to justice. Interior towns, from careful estimates, have determined that the difference between their present freight bills, though now made on more favorable terms than is possible in Pittsburgh, and the low, but regular and uniform rates offered by the Baltimore and Ohio management, would be sufficient to cancel in three years their share of the cost of a first class new railroad. But as Pittsburgh has been bled worse, she will save more in proportion; giving her greater incentives to take an active interest in this new project, to stand ready to lend a helping hand when the time comes.

Aware of the incalculable value to our city of the completion of an entire new road to Chicago, the COMMERCIAL has devoted particular attention to the project, and alone has continued to report the rapid progress made in the matter. Our readers, therefore, well aware that the people west of the Ohio river are in no way possessed of the line passing, are wide awake and active in the enterprise. Every locality is pushing its own claims to recognition; different routes are collecting their forces, so that at the proper time each shall be ready to make its best showing as to shortness, easiness of grades, freedom from curves, capacities for business, opportunities for connections and feeders and willingness to aid in raising money. Yet, in the multiplicity of details as furnished from day to day, many persons must be confused as to the exact state of the case. Therefore a *resume* of the situation is both appropriate and serviceable.

Under the auspices and by the assistance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, there will be completed by the end of the present year the line known as the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, from this city to Cumberland, Maryland. Although now enjoying considerable traffic, the 130 miles of road will find a wonderful increase in its business, when its through trains shall run between here and Baltimore. That city has liberally aided her great railroad, hoping by its aid in turn to divide the traffic of all the great West and to establish herself as an emporium of commerce vieing with New York for the first place in the foreign trade of the nation. Her railroad, through main line, branches and connections, now reaches to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, and shares the trade of those cities and their tributaries. But the Lake Shore, at Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago, the Union Pacific, at Omaha, and the developing Northwest are not yet touched. Examination has shown that there is no better way to reach these cities and this great region than by going toward them from Pittsburgh. All negotiations to do this by arrangements with existing lines having failed, a new road must be built and will be built.

Of course there is great rivalry among all towns near the probable line of so great a road to secure a position upon it, and hence we hear of the different projects. First, there is a company incorporated as the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railway Company, proposing a route directly west from here through Loudon-ville, Ashland county and Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, to Lafayette, Indiana, thence by way of Sheldon, Illinois, to Chicago. The Lake Erie branch of the Continental route it is proposed to run north from a point on the main line, through Orrville and Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, Seville and Medina, Medina county, to Black River Harbor, near Elyria, Lorain county. These are part of a single scheme. Then there is the Pittsburgh, Canton and Chicago Company proposing a line through New Lisbon, or, if desired, Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, Canton and Wooster to Findlay, Hancock county, or Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, thence to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and from there to Chicago. Then there is the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western project from here through the Conequenessing and Beaver valleys, through Salem to Akron, Ohio, or else through New Castle, Pennsylvania, and Youngstown, Ohio, to Akron, thence westward through New London, Huron county, Tiffin and Findlay to Fort Wayne, with a branch down the Cuyahoga Valley from Akron to Cleveland. All these routes cross the line of the new road now building with Toledo municipal aid, from Toledo southeast to Lexington, Ohio, and with which the Baltimore and Ohio has permanent arrangements. The representatives of each of the routes have been assured by the Baltimore and Ohio authorities that the decision between them will soon be made, and when it is made no time will be lost in getting men to work to redeem the promise made by President JOHN W. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, to the Chicago Board of Trade and to his own directors, "that cars shall be running through in two years."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The complete series of the new styles of stamped envelopes will not be ready for issue by the Postoffice Department until October. Postmasters will be instructed to make every effort to dispose of the old style. It is expected under new contracts that a material reduction will be made in the prices of the new series.

Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital is now invested in extracting the fertilizing plaster from 3,827 acres of Michigan lands for countless acres of other lands.

Jackson, Mich., is fast making up the $200,000 subscription necessary to secure a car works and rolling mill.

Moses Lyman, of Huntington, Mass., became indignant and profane at a recent thunder shower, as he had considerable hay exposed to the rain. His hired man remonstrated with him, predicting that if he persisted the lightning would strike his house, and hardly had the words been spoken when the prophecy was fulfilled. Fortunately, however, none of the inmates were injured.

Undertakers complain in New York of dull times, despite all the summer doctors, besides outside skirmishers, can do.

Hyatt proposed to issue $400,000,000 new paper currency to replace all now circulating, but he does not think a less expansion will try to borrow $2,000,000 gold in Europe, of which this country can readily pay both principal and interest by a little economy, and it is thought he would tend to the prevention of strike and civil wars in future. The object of the proposed loan is to enable the government to establish a bank on a specie basis for the benefit of agriculture and commerce, and for this reason a decree has been promulgated authorizing the abolition of paper money and the raising of the loan. The decree guarantees the necessary receipts for the payment of the principal and interest of the loan, but forbids that any land shall be mortgaged for its payment.

The Hayden coffee crop promises an immense yield.

A company of speculative Yankees have offered to buy out the Citadel property at Quebec and turn it into a boulevard.

The Chicago *Republican* tells the exaggerations as to the loss by the Constantinople fire. Only three hundred and fifty persons perished.

The South Carolina Supreme Court decides that the State's exclusive right, over the land under navigable waters, within its territorial limits, and within the ebb and flow of the tide, and that it is trespass to remove fossils, mineral or phosphates from such lands, unless under license from the State.

The father and mother of the "Welsh Fasting Girl" have been found guilty of manslaughter in causing her death seventy-one months and the woman six months' hard labor.

The Buffalo ship yard is now at work on six first class propellers.

The Boston constabulary are about to enter upon a new regulation in their service, the penalty for which is imprisonment as well as fine, and are determined to be "no respecters of persons," and will visit alike the Parker House and the Common.

The finest educational building in Kansas is constructing at Pottawatomie, a Catholic college and convent. The college is to be 400 feet front by 150 feet in depth, and four stories above the basement, to be built of brick and stone, and to be completed in five years. The first 80 feet front is now being erected, at a contract price of $250,000, and the whole is estimated at a contract price of $450,000 for each 80 feet—one eighty to be built each year until completed.

San Francisco will be satisfied with 150,000 population.

The New Haven man who fixed up a tub in which to cool himself off in his well, having added ice enough to make it cool enough, modelled dotedly to suspend himself down a well! Guess he's not so well as he was.

The Agricultural Bureau estimates this year's cotton crop at 5 bales to the acre.

Chicago is to have a woman's medical college, lectures to begin this fall.

The census allows Jacksonville, Ill., 7,264 people.

The steamer Dan Able, burned last Friday, had a large mail for the East and Northeast.

Information from a trustworthy source in South Carolina represents that the cotton crop in the interior of the State is somewhat backward, but otherwise promising. In the United States, it is unusually good. The arrival of bales for the last fortnight, at most of the important points throughout the South, is greater than for the same period last year. It is thought that the aggregate yield for the season will not be less than 3,500,000 bales.

Many thousands of persons feel interest in the yacht contest for the Queen's Cup, to come off in New York harbor next week. Commander Meade will command the "America," and for the first time in connection with the Hydrographic Office, United States Navy. A crew of excellent seamen have been placed on board. A number of prominent naval officers and Secretary Robeson's private secretary will be present officially applied in the action of the Geneva tribunals. Great confidence is expressed in the sea-going qualities of the "America," and bets are offered that she will retain the cup.

The anthracite coal trade, it is expected, will be in full operation in a few days in all the regions. The Schuylkill coal region, comparatively idle for the past four months, is big with preparation, and by the end of the month sent week scarcely a miner there will be idle. The miners employed by the Mauch Chunk Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who have been standing still during the summer, have resumed work. It is not to be inferred from this universal resumption of work that coal production will be very largely increased, as the time lost during the strike in the mines at home will correspondingly lessen productions at the mines that many of them have been employed at in other regions.

PERSONAL.

G. Conrad (Prince George of Prussia) has sent to the German theatre at Prague, in Bohemia, a tragedy called "Votantha," the subject of which was taken from an old Bohemian legend.

The venerable historian, Raumer, a short time ago sent to the City Council 15,000 thalers to help found a People's Library, which will be the twelfth in Berlin.

If the Red Stockings accept the resignation of the presidency by A. B. Champion will they still be champions?

Lieutenant-Colonel McIntosh, unassigned, incapacitated for active service, owing to the amputation of his right leg, which he recently received at Winchester, has been placed on the list of retired officers, with the full rank of Brigadier-General.

The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Jr., accepts the call of the First Congregational Church of Baltimore.

A new fight appears on the Woman's Platform, heralded as a great Southern blazer. She is a niece of Lieutenant General Bishop Polk, and is variously represented in the newspapers as "Mrs. Lillie," "Mrs. Mollie" or "Mrs. Belle" Reed. Mrs. Hillie? Incorrect all.

There have been twenty-six Secretaries of State, and a full set of their portraits is being secured for the Department, only four or five have been buried.

Frederick Lemaitre, the French actor, pays most of his board bills out of $20,000 annual salary.

The well known financial firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. has retired from business, and their successors are Willard, Martin & Bach. The general partners are Edward S. Willard, Henry H. Martin, and James H. Bach. The special partners are Mr. Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway Company; the Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, State Senator and Commissioner of Public Works, and Henry N. Smith, managing partner and founder of the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The special capital is $500,000.

A Paris letter noticing the honors paid to Prevost-Paradol's remains by the United States authorities, says: "When Judge Mason died here, when Mr. Dayton died, both occupying the place of United States Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs did not design to attend the funeral of either. And if Irredemberr rightly the Emperor was not so much as represented by an aide-de-camp or orderly."

Mr. Dickens in his will says: "I emphatically direct that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hat-band or other revolting absurdity. Also, that none of my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. And I rest this my desire as administrators of Mr. Dickens will obey this solemn injunction, and abandon the project of a Dickens monument, of which something has from time to time been heard.

A curious incident in theology occurred on Sunday last in connection with the commencement exercises of Oberlin College. That institution has long been the central stronghold of New England Congregationalism, and the tenets taught in its Theological Seminary have been of the strictest Puritan orthodoxy. It was singular enough, then, to have Rev. J. McWilliams, of Wisconsin, preach one of the sermons of commencement week upon "The Intermediate State after Death," the discourse aiming to show that there is an intermediate place in the spirit land which is to be occupied before the judgment by the spirits of the departed.

A VOICE FROM MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Open Violation of the Law—Something for the District Attorney to Look After.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Being a reader of your paper, I take the liberty of asking you to publish the following statement: You are aware that a short time ago there was built for the accommodation of the citizens of Mount Washington an Incline Plane which has proved all that was claimed for it, as an easy way of ascending that heretofore difficult mount. But we have discovered to our sorrow that our good fortune was not to be unmixed with evil. We were wont to enjoy our Sabbaths in peace and quietness, but how changed. The demon of strong drink is let loose upon us, and our hitherto quiet homes are made hideous by the street brawls of drunken men and boys from the city and suburbs. We have I believe, three licensed taverns upon Mount Washington, and they all throw open their doors to whoever may come all day on Sunday, and the law abiding citizens of the borough do not raise their voices against this monstrous wrong for fear of consequences to their persons or property. Now, Mr. Editor, is there no way to reach these three violators of law and breakers of the public peace? Can they not be prevented from making a second Troy Hill out of our heretofore peaceable borough? Can it be possible that we must encounter at every step on our way to church with our families, men and boys in a beastly state of intoxication during the entire day, without an effort to stamp it out? I write this article with the view of calling the attention of the District Attorney to the matter, and also of letting the public know how the rights of the major part of the citizens of Mount Washington are trampled upon by two or three unscrupulous tavern keepers.

JUSTICE.

NO RING.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was surprised in reading an article in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Tuesday, August 2, in which they state, in the most positive terms, that there is no "Ring" existing in the Republican party of Allegheny county. Now, sir, I was talking with one of the editors of the editors of the *Gazette* a little less than two months ago, and he assured me, in the most positive terms, that there was a "Ring" in the Republican party of this county, and that it was useless to talk of running the party without the "Ring." He said there was not a church in this city but what had a "Ring." He belonged to the U. P.'s, and they could not run their churches a day without a "Ring." In regard to the Presbyterian party, he said he could show me that the "Ring" of the party did not always pull together; they sometimes had spells of unpleasantness among themselves. In fact, in his own plain language, the editor of the *Gazette* said "they had supported 'Bob Mackey' through thick and thin, and had never received a cent in their pockets." He also stated that the party is hardly doing Robert justice. If rumor be true he comes down handsomely sometimes, and often renders good service and assistance by the use of his name. But now, Mr. Editor, Mackey's offending, or in other words the difference of the "Ring." The editor said they had made a positive bargain with Sheriff Fleming that the *Gazette* and he would have the bidding of all the Sheriff sales for his term of office, but that "Bob Mackey" had interfered with the arrangements and compelled the Sheriff to give one half the sales to the *Dispatch*. He seemed to be very much exercised that a "title" had been thrown to the *Dispatch* by Mackey, to prove his ascendancy in the "Ceremonies" in this county, but it seems not. Now we would say to Robert W. Mackey that if he had diverted more of the corruption fund from the Republican party to the support of the Republican party of this county would not be so corrupt to-day. The people would not be groaning under the heavy load of taxes which are now compelled to bear, in consequence of this corruption. The real regret of the *Gazette* seems to be that they had not the time nor the power to dictate to the Democratic party, and make positive bargains with them for their pot office. We have known of ex-members of the Legislature to be charged round sums for the purpose of the Democratic party, as a payable business. That it ere is a corrupt "Ring" existing in this county there is not a shadow of a doubt, and no one can tell of its workings better than the editors of the *Gazette*. In the meantime, let the Reform Movement progress until it totally overthrows the "Ring" and drives them to the wall.

A REPUBLICAN.

PITTSBURGH, August 3, 1870.

DEAD LETTER ORDINANCES.

A Loud Call on our City Authorities—Are They Dead Also?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In an article in your paper of to-day, on the repeal of the "Sunday law," the ordinance as it now stands is a dead letter." *Are there not nearly all of our ordinances dead letters?* The one against keeping the beer saloons, cigar stores, coke shops, oyster saloons, Sunday family are, for they are kept wide open, day and night, with no attempt at concealment, right under the eyes of the Mayor and his police, and with a few honorable exceptions. While going home from church on Sunday night we passed two drunken rows on Fifth avenue within a few hundred yards.

When has any one been arrested and punished for fast driving, notwithstanding that there is scarcely a day that there is not some accident occurs. Your paper, sir, reports daily such accidents. The night sellers are to be seen almost any night filling along our streets to tween nine and ten o'clock with, if we mistake not, is contrary to an ordinance. The ordinances against corner loafing, cleaning the gutters, throwing offal in the streets and alleys, street beggars and organ grinders, and obstructing of the sidewalks are all alike disregarded with impunity. Why is it? Is our large police force intended for anything more than compelling the citizens to pay taxes, or distributing dog poison? A *reform* in this direction is much needed.

INQUIRER.

August 4, 1870.

A SIGNIFICANT and singular scene, was that recently witnessed in Exeter Hall, Oxford, when a number of the scholars engaged in reviving the English version of the Scriptures were invited to meet the Committee of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. The Union's complaint is that "the most sacred privileges of Church communion should be conceded to persons who deny the Church's characteristic doctrines and, above all, to Socinians, "without any difficulty being raised on the part of the Church." That act is "an ostentatious abandonment of the last shred of Catholic ground principle;" nay, in the eye of Christendom, it implies "her indifference to doctrines on fundamental as those of the Holy Trinity and the Divine Godhead of Jesus Christ." How the Primate is asked to explain, and in doing so he expresses opinions somewhat unexpected from him. He thinks it would be illegal to exclude from communion the members of the English Church those who present themselves as the non-conformist divines did in Henry VII's chapel. And as for the Church's "strict law on the subject it is the practice of the English Church to dispense the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to all who present themselves, without asking for their views on doctrine or whether they assent to the creeds and doctrines that make the communion service.

IT WILL be remembered that near the close of the late session of Congress the e was introduced in the House of Representatives a resolutions into the Forty-second Congress from the Northwestern States in consideration of the increased taxation. The present census will show them to be entitled to. Since, under the laws, the States could not be redistricted upon the basis of the census of 1870 in time for that session, it was proposed that the new men should be members-at-large from their several States. But the bill failed to pass, and now some of the Western papers and people are beginning to discuss plans for electing these representatives next fall as though the measure had become a law, feeling confident that representatives thus chosen will not be refused seats in the Forty-second Congress. This seems probable, for the interested States (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota,) now have sixty-eight votes in the House of Representatives, and no effort will be spared to unite all these, regardless of party or other lines, thus presenting a force of sufficient strength to attract enough votes to accomplish the object. Objection is made by the Chicago *Republican* and the same is heard, but because representatives elected on the general ticket in the States named would necessarily be about all Republicans, a thing unjust and inconvenient to the Democracy. However, cumulative voting is a pet theory with the *Times*, and the Chicago *Post* proposes it as a remedy in the present case. By thus securing to the Democratic minority a chance to elect a share of the men in each State according to their strength, it is estimated that they will get twelve members out of the thirty, against eighteen for the Republicans.

Limitation of Damage.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that where, through negligence, the premises of a person are set on fire, the person chargeable with the negligence has the right to pay the damage to the immediate victim; but if the fire spreads, and the property of other persons become involved, the subsequent sufferers cannot compel the original wrong-doer, whose negligence or malice caused the disaster, to pay the damages. More clearly, the case may be stated thus:—If, through the negligence of A, the house of B is burned down, B may compel A to indemnify him for the damage; but if, from the burning down of B, the flames are carried to the house of C, which is destroyed, poor C has no remedy against anybody. He cannot recover from B, because, we suppose, the Supreme Court must have held that A had no claim against the property of C. If his injuries being incidental or otherwise. In the first place is fitted upon A, B, whose house was burned down through no default of his own, ought not to be liable for injury to C, and so C must lose everything. This is a curious law, and somewhat different from what the principle has been in case of personal damage.

Lately at Bangkok the Portugese Consul General, while bathing in the river Menamse, touched an electrical eel, sunk and was drowned.

THE NEW YORK MYSTERY.

The Nathan Murder—An Inkling of the Truth.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

The investigation in progress concerning the Nathan murder case will not be accurately learned at present from the newspapers of New York City, at least. The authorities have felt at liberty to throw any amount of dustin the eyes of the metropolitan press. The press has, under the facts as it understands them, proceeded to walk into the authorities in a lively manner. The latter have accepted a misrepresentation of their movements as the surest way of diverting the attention from the cries, which, it is now safe to say, they hold in the r hands. Before detailing these clues a few misconceptions should be swept aside.

The *Eagle* is directly informed, from the highest official sources in New York, sources which we are estopped from naming, but which admit of no impeachment, that the prosecuting the original and the detective authorities have from the first worked harmoniously together in this investigation. They simultaneously arrived at an identical theory in regard to the commission of the crime, at an identical theory in regard to the motive of the murder, and this, to their minds, fastened the tragedy upon the same persons or person.

This theory Superintendent Jourdan and Captain Kelso are now working up. The steps necessary to its development are gradual steps, and which on next Friday the first promised move is made, it will be fortified by a chain of evidence that is necessary to be established in order to vindicate the anomalous charges that will be pr ferred. In the mean time, no one need fe r that any of the links at present reflied upon

WILL BE LET SLIP

Out of hand—if the representations of our influential informant are to be believed. Slowly but surely, and with the fixity of fate, they have been taken up and woven together, by the ablest hands and most intuitive minds of the detective force. In this business the detective faculty has come into admirable exercise. Jarvet, the creation of Hugo, the personification of the expert detective of the period. He knows no feeling, he lets no infirmation escape, his intuitions themselves are remorselessly logical, his sensibilities are under iron control, his cruelty is next to nothing, his secret re ticnlles, and his impressions never disclosed till they take the form of action. Such a man is Jourdan. Such a man is Kelso. They have been as one on this case. They have had mutual notions, have made mutual movements, have come to mutual conclusions. The first thing they did was

THOROUGHLY TO EXAMINE THE PREMISES.

This they did the very morning the slaughter was discovered. Before the horror had curdled the community and appalled the press, these men were in that house. They examined every stain, every spatter, noted the present position of everything—the body, the "dog," the drawer, the bed, the walls, the blood blotches on the walls, and everything in minutia and to *fido*. Right there several reporters have to be corrected—errors into which the press of both cities have been trapped.

a. None of the blood stains have been washed up.

b. The rooms have not been surrendered to the family.

c. The son did not possess himself of the will or other papers.

d. The murderer did not leave the pocket-book on the body of the victim.

e. The keys of the dead man were not given to the inmates of the house.

f. The garments both of the murdered man and of his son, who came to wake him up in the morning—shirts in each case, and covered with blood—were not let go out of the hands of the authorities. They have not been washed. They are in the hands of the chemists of the Police Department and of the physicians who made the *post mortem* examination.

CONCERNING "THE DOG."

The stories that naval depots, tool stores, hardware shops, and ship yards are being scoured for a "dog" are inventions. The deed was done with the "dog" found near the front door. That "dog" was for weeks kicking around the carriage house of the family. It was brought to the front door with two decided objects, to prove the murderer, when after committing the deed, he came to see if the coast on Twenty-third street side was clear, i.e., the "dog" if there as a blind. It has been ascertained about to a certainty that the murderer did not escape by the Twenty-third street side. Police have tried the door repeatedly that night. It remained locked on the inside, not merely with a dead lock, but with a knob lock, every hour of the night. When at 7 A. M. the knob lock knob lock when the officers arrived in the morning. The son himself swears that he had locked it before he came down in the morning—locked on the inside. The murderer did not escape by the front door. He left it there for a blind. He had come to the door, had striken about it, looked out, and relocking it with the knob lock, had left the "dog" there to do the subsequent investigation. He then retraced his steps, and no one came in the front door till Washington Nathan came down and made so alarm.

THE CHARACTER AND PERPETRATOR OF THE TRAGEDY.

The authority we are speaking says that the deed might have been done by a professional burglar, judging solely from the success with which he destroyed the traces of his crime; but that the over-whelming odds and the brutal inhumanity wreaked on a prostrate corpse after the was extinct, forbid the supposition that a professional burglar was the doer. The fact of the deed was done it might have been done by a regular burglar. So far as it was done with that idea is nullified. Three characteristics are ascribed to the murderer by the detective; great knowledge of the house, great desperation or determination, great cunning. The first enabled him to do the deed that no noise would betray his acts. The second, by the overwhelming force that was applied to the victim. The third explains the coolness and deliberation with which the traces were destroyed or put out of sight. A civilian, like the professional burglar, would, in a professional murderer, of great brawniness and considerable strength and great fear of passion, is recommended by the circumstances that attended the deed. The gentleman official whom we are quoting says that the murderer is a man in the sense of the word, was evidently not the mere boy, that he was the watch and stalk of, not mislead the police once. The plan of the drawer on the bed is attributed to an equal desire to confuse the character of the transaction. The placing of the drawer there, however, is called by him a blunder of the perpetrator.

The man was murder d between the bed and the safe. His body lay with the head to the safe down, and the murderer stepped and trailed his garments over the body before he got to the safe in stepping to the safe to pull out the drawer, and again in carrying the drawer to the bed, such passage left its trace. This is one of the traces that have not been obliterated. This is one of the traces that will be produced in conclusions to which the authorities have come.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRAGEDY

Is thus believed to have been found out by the authorities:

Mr. Nathan retired about ten o'clock. At about one in the morning some one entered his room. (It has been ascertained that Mr. Nathan slept with his door open, both in New York and Morristown, during this hot weather.) The person who entered knew the place where he kept the safe keys, and also knew how to use them as to that safe. The old gentleman was a light sleeper, although "an old man to whom sleep was dear," and he must have awoke at the first attempt in getting the keys, or he awoke him in the act of applying the keys to the safe. The first impression is that the fatal blow with the murderer was (let us say as we were told) on the head in applying the keys. Mr. Nathan awoke, and it seems undeniable that he recognized the person who struck the fatal blow. He certainly put one of bed, for midway between the bed and the safe he was first knocked down. He then got to the safe and opened it, and the murderer picked up "the dog" and subsequently applied it to the work with such slaughtery, ev n after death had followed the original fatal blow on the temporal bone. The head of the old man was der d, the murderer cleansed himself, obscured as far as possible the traces, and then accomplished his original object, that "the most sacred privileges of Church communion should be conceded to persons who deny the Church's characteristic doctrines and, above all, to Socinians, "without any difficulty being raised on the part of the Church." That act is "an ostentatious abandonment of the last shred of Catholic ground principle;" nay, in the eye of Christendom, it implies "her indifference to doctrines on fundamental as those of the Holy Trinity and the Divine Godhead of Jesus Christ." How the Primate is asked to explain, and in doing so he expresses opinions somewhat unexpected from him. He thinks it would be illegal to exclude from communion the members of the English Church those who present themselves as the non-conformist divines did in Henry VII's chapel. And as for the Church's "strict law on the subject it is the practice of the English Church to dispense the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to all who present themselves, without asking for their views on doctrine or whether they assent to the creeds and doctrines that make the communion service.

IT WILL be remembered that near the close of the late session of Congress the e was introduced in the House of Representatives a resolutions into the Forty-second Congress from the Northwestern States in consideration of the increased taxation. The present census will show them to be entitled to. Since, under the laws, the States could not be redistricted upon the basis of the census of 1870 in time for that session, it was proposed that the new men should be members-at-large from their several States. But the bill failed to pass, and now some of the Western papers and people are beginning to discuss plans for electing these representatives next fall as though the measure had become a law, feeling confident that representatives thus chosen will not be refused seats in the Forty-second Congress. This seems probable, for the interested States (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota,) now have sixty-eight votes in the House of Representatives, and no effort will be spared to unite all these, regardless of party or other lines, thus presenting a force of sufficient strength to attract enough votes to accomplish the object. Objection is made by the Chicago *Republican* and the same is heard, but because representatives elected on the general ticket in the States named would necessarily be about all Republicans, a thing unjust and inconvenient to the Democracy. However, cumulative voting is a pet theory with the *Times*, and the Chicago *Post* proposes it as a remedy in the present case. By thus securing to the Democratic minority a chance to elect a share of the men in each State according to their strength, it is estimated that they will get twelve members out of the thirty, against eighteen for the Republicans.

Limitation of Damage.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that where, through negligence, the premises of a person are set on fire, the person chargeable with the negligence has the right to pay the damage to the immediate victim; but if the fire spreads, and the property of other persons become involved, the subsequent sufferers cannot compel the original wrong-doer, whose negligence or malice caused the disaster, to pay the damages. More clearly, the case may be stated thus:—If, through the negligence of A, the house of B is burned down, B may compel A to indemnify him for the damage; but if, from the burning down of B, the flames are carried to the house of C, which is destroyed, poor C has no, has no remedy against anybody. He cannot recover from B, because, we suppose, the Supreme Court must have held that A had no claim against the property of C. If his injuries being incidental or otherwise. In the first place is fitted upon A, B, whose house was burned down through no default of his own, ought not to be liable for injury to C, and so C must lose everything. This is a curious law, and somewhat different from what the principle has been in case of personal damage.

Lately at Bangkok the Portugese Consul General, while bathing in the river Menamse, touched an electrical eel, sunk and was drowned.

of Kelso's command were called in and a few of the most sagacious and trusted still retained at work.

Those who should have opportunities of knowing something of the movements of the detectives are firmly convinced that their directing mind has a settled conviction that he has the offender under surveillance from which he cannot escape, and that he proposes to dog his footsteps, watch his every movement, and when he has woven a network of circumstantial and positive evidence about him from which he cannot escape arrest him. If such be the case it will explain the circumstance that a part of the force are not as actively employed as heretofore and others that a careful observer must have noticed. It is not safe to state positively that the criminal will be arrested, but there are certainly very hopeful signs of it. It may not be accomplished in a month, but it is more than likely that some one will have an opportunity to answer before a jury. The police cannot afford to permit this search to end as have the Burdell and Rogers cases.

The statement in yesterday's issue of this paper that there were strong grounds for believing that Superintendent Jourdan is convinced that the murderer was a certain person whom it would be indiscreet to name just now, caused considerable excitement yesterday in the city. Upon the carefully guarded paragraph strange comments were made, some shrewd enough, and others wide of the mark. A few days will probably show that while studiously avoiding any appearance of haste or a well f unded opinion, which, in the absence of the fullest and completest proofs would shock the susceptibility of the community, the *Herald* did good service to the police in calming out a proper coarse of faithful inquiry, and prepared the public mind for what the majority of our citizens have anticipated and expect.

THE "MITRAILLEUSE."

The "Coffee Mill" or Our Army and Some Things About It.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

All eyes being now turned to the clash of arms in Europe, everything that is likely to have a bearing on the final issue has an intense interest to the lookers on, as well as to the combatants. Of course, superiority of ordnance, *other things being equal*, must tell with terrible effect upon the final result.

It is admitted on all hands that each of the present combatants in the war on the Franco-Prussian border feels an unusual confidence in the improved enginery of battle possessed by them, and a prominent feature in Roeder's "gliderle've we hear of revolving cannon or the "mitrailleuse." Speaking of this a few years ago the COMMERCIAL spoke of it as the "coffee mill gun," which was a subject of ridicule to many officers and men in the late armies of our own country.

Very few of those who heaped so much ridicule on those same guns ever saw them proved, or even saw them at all, and it has been asserted, I do not know with how much truth, that the reason why the arm was not fairly tested, was owing to a personal misunderstanding between the inventor and our "great War Secretary."

Great as were the organizing and executive abilities of the Secretary, I think no one will claim for him an intimate knowledge of ordnance. He was, to a very great extent, influenced by the professional opinions of some of the older regular officers of ordnance in that bureau on the breaking out of the war, and I have no doubt good cause for many almost insurmountable difficulty I had in securing Springfield rifled muskets for my command in 1861. The then Chief of Ordnance was a very old officer, and, though true to his flag, was possessed of old time prejudices in favor of old time ideas, weapons and modes of warfare. He insisted strenuously on my adopting the old altered "Harper's Ferry musket, calibre sixty-nine smoothe," and argued that the True method of fighting was to reserve our fire until we could almost touch the enemy (eight paces) and fire with "buck and ball;" thus, each gun would deliver four missiles, one ball and three buckshot, which would have the chances, each single balled guns, to hit somebody, and though the wounds would be slight, still it put the hit man out of combat, and two, or perhaps four men would be left to help him to the rear. My only argument against this mode of reasoning was, that inasmuch as the enemy had long range rifles, and rifled muskets, my command might be picked up before getting into point blank range with my old "scatter guns."

I succeeded in getting the improved guns on a personal appeal to the President, and the victory made by the command, proves that the men were worthy of the arms. While in South Carolina I submitted a letter from Governor Curtin informing me that the State of Pennsylvania had received a pair of weapons of a new style, and that he would assign one of them to me, and requesting me to designate a company to learn its use and work it. The arms were received; and when, after the battles of the Pope-McClellan-Burnside campaign in Virginia, in which I participated, I was laid up in hospital at Philadelphia, I learned that the aforesaid guns were in the armory in that city, I visited them, and, in the course of convalescence to pay them a visit. I would sit beside them, and study them for hours every day, and was at a loss to know why they had never been fairly tested. On inquiry, I was informed that the Secretary of War had quarrelled with the inventor on some trifling provocation, and threw official obstacles in the way of the trial, and the installation of high authority, sub-officials, and finally the army itself, turned them into a subject of ridicule, calling them "coffee mill guns" from the fact that the mechanism is set in motion by a "crank movement."

I thought then, and think still, that, with the many valuable improvements in materials and construction, which were mere matters of mechanical detail, and the attachment of a telescopic sight, with scale for elevation, and wind gauge, which I suggested, it could be made the most accurate and terribly destructive "infernal machine" ever invented. The following are the principal features, features of advantage. It is not a revolving cannon, but a series of *revolving rifles* of any desired calibre. It is mounted on light wheels, and, when ready for action, is prepared for the action cannon unlimbered. The man who aims and controls its operations, sits upon the trail, or kneels beside the breech of the gun, while three or four others, with a supply of cartridge cases, refill them and turn them into the receiver at the breech. It can easily be made to deliver one hundred missiles per minute, with an accuracy of from three to four hundred yards, and the range can be attained by sharpshooting from the shoulder in the smoke and confusion of battle. It can be constructed to deliver its contents feel sure that they are leading up to the man. They expect to have their revenge ready, and their man behind iron bars by next Friday at the farthest, or confess themselves bribed or baffled.

[From the Herald.]

HAS THE SUPERINTENDENT A WELL GROUNDED SUSPICION?

Mr. Jourdan carefully guards his own opinion from all but his most confidential friends, but from certain movements of the detectives within a few days it seems to be pretty certain that he has satisfied himself who the murderer is, but does not wish to arrest him or give him the least suspicion that he is suspected. A day or two ago all the detectives were actively employed night and day, and unusual activity was manifested about headquarters. Yesterday and the previous day a visible change was observable. Several of the scouts

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 4, 1870.

There is nothing of special interest to note in the general features of the local discount market. In the absence of any great demand upon it, there seems plenty of money to meet the requirements of customer depositors. But if there should spring up a more active demand for loans, it would very soon change the present easy condition to one of closeness.

In local stocks we hear of few transactions. Some small lots continue to be offered at such light prices as to preclude purchases.

—Government bonds were a fraction higher to-day, and did not seem disturbed by further rumors of a peaceable adjustment of the Franco-Prussian difficulties. In fact the war is assuming an attitude of dogged pertinacity, which promises that it will continue just so long as the contending powers can find cash and ammunition enough to carry it on. The Prussians are said to be intrenching themselves with earthworks along their whole line, and this will necessitate similar proceedings on the part of the French. The Crimean and our own civil war have shown that the spade is a more important weapon in modern warfare than the bayonet. If Prussia and France take to a free use of the spade in their war with each others, then it will be difficult to foresee its termination.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their agents, at that place:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	107	107	107
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾

—The New York *Herald* says: "The Wall street markets are in the rut of midsummer stagnation. Had not the 'war' in Europe drifted into so powerful a current, and checked the speculative plans based upon an expected campaign of severe battles, there would, doubtless, have been an exception to the usual serenity of monetary circles at this season. But in the absence of the premises there is an absence of the conclusion. Wall street is at Long Branch and Saratoga. Two causes operate to prevent it from giving it this tone—one, the absence of a large number of operators on either and the other of effective one, the uncertain condition of things in Europe, whether the whole Continent is to be lighted up and de-ulated by war, or whether England and Russia are to act in the interests of peace. If the clouds of war should come in right good earnest, the stock market would either advance or recede at once. The certainty would have come."

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 4, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	93¼
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Reading	94¾	94¾	95	95	95	95	95
Harlem							
Michigan Cent'l	117¼		117		117		117
Lake Shore	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Illinois Central	131		131				
Cleve. & Pitts							
Northwestern	83¾	83	83	83¾	83¾	83	83
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash							
Do preferred		71		72			
Fort Wayne		99		99			
Ohio & Miss	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	33	33¼
Chi. & Alton		140					
Alton pref		117		118			
Hartford & Erie							
N. J. Central		100¾					
Canton		39		39		39	39¼
W. U. Tel		89¾					
Quicksilver		17¾					
Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Adams Express		69					
Wells Fargo		113					
American		65					
United States		41¾					
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wednes.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	93¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	87¾	87¾		
Erie	21	20¾		¼
Reading	95¾	95¾	¼	
Harlem	130	130		
Illinois Central	131	131		
Cleve. and Pitts	100	100		
Northwestern	83¾	83¾	¼	
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	¼	
Rock Island	113¾	113¾		
St. Paul	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾		
Fort Wayne	99	99		
Ohio & Miss	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	32	29¾		¾
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells Fargo	113	113		
United States	41¾	41¾		
Gold	121¾	121¾		

—The reports of the leading railroads show favorably for them as regards their investments value, the expenses of running having been largely decreased compared with last year. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company shows a decrease in the gross earnings for the months of June, compared with last year, of $112,666, while the expenses for the same period are decreased the large sum of $127,790, or at the rate of $1,055,000 per annum. The cost for interest, internal revenue taxes, &c., is increased $59,510 for the month, and when compared with last year, and the gain in the net income for the same period is $23,633, or at a rate of over $250,000 per annum.

The rates for freight on all the roads west of Chicago have been advanced from 15 to 20 per cent, since the advance in the price of grain.

The saving in expenses on the leading trunk lines is about 4 to 5 per cent. compared with last year.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he guarantees and sells at the same session any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, August 4, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has exhibited no new or important features. Most dealers report a fair trade for the season, and though prices are deemed unsettled, still quotations are not alterable. The state of uncertainty with regard to the duration of the struggle now going on in Europe still has much to do with the state of the markets, and until something decisive transpires across the water we may expect this state of things to continue. Generally speaking, the advantages in trade are with holders, and buyers deem it the safest course to make limited purchases —just in sufficiency to supply the current demand. The grain harvest—which all accounts agree is a fair average—is generally over, and new wheat is coming into market to some extent, and millers are turning out a good article of excellent quality. Flour—The mills are running night and day, and find a ready market for all the brands they manufacture. The stores are all well supplied and are doing a legitimate business. The receipts of flour since our last amounted to 275 bbls. In bacon and provisions there is no change, the market being quiet and firm with a fair trade. In groceries, sugars and coffees are most sought after, and a brisk trade is reported. The market is abundantly supplied with the different varieties of seasonable fruits, melons, &c., the prices, however, being about as variable as the fruits are perishable.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was firm but no higher. The current rates for pearl, lots of 1 brl, Soda ash, common, 48 ₱ cent., 4½; refined, 5½ ₱ cent. Potash (1st sort), 7½; pearls, 8½ ₱ lb.

APPLES—Receipts light and holders of a choice article are asking an advance; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $1 50@3 00 ₱ bbl., small lots being held higher.

BUTTER—The market is firm, with a good demand for a prime quality of roll at 25c, with the tendency being upward; inferior lots were neglected, and sold at a variety of prices.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels, City rendered 6½@6¾c ₱ lb; country, 6@6½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market steady and firm, with a fair amount of sales at previous figures. Receipts since our last 81 tierces lard and 6 tierces dried beef. Following are the ruling figures: Shoulders plain at 11@11½c; Sugar Cured do 13@13½c; Sugar cured Hams, 15@16c; Bacon Sides, 13½@14c; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 20c; Dried Beef, canvassed, 8 C. 20c ₱ lb; Mess Pork, $31 25.

LARD—In tierces, bulk of barrels and kegs, 10c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer. The demand, however, was light. Standard white sold in a jobbing way at 29@30c ₱ gallon.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of Pittsburgh Star 12c, and Stearine Double 20 ₱ lb.

BROOMS—The market contains a fair supply, we can report sales at 3@3 50 ₱ doz.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

HIDES—The market is firm and unchanged.

We quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and high-wines $1 02 ₱ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDERS—Hunter, ¼ ₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 25; 1 ₱ cans, $3 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market was firmer; holders are asking an advance. We are reported sales at $11, Rough ₱ ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 6c ₱ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—The market was rather more active, still dealers confined their purchases to lots sufficient to meet the current demand. Sales of Ohio Factory at 15c; Hamburg at 12c; Goshen at 14½c; Vermont at 15@16c ₱ lb. The receipts were small.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report no further sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large at $16; No. 3 large at $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 ₱ ½, No. 2 ₱ ½, No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $1 in bbls, $5 in ½ bbls, $3 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

FEATHERS—There is a better demand for eggs, and sales are reported to a fair extent at 16@18c ₱ degree.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $9 75@$10; half barrel of 100 lb, $5 00.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BERRIES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds; sales were made at about former prices, ranging from $1@1 25, as per quality and condition.

POTATOES—The receipts still continue liberal, and the stock made at $2 25@2 75@3 50 per bbl.

TOMATOES—Supply fair. Prices are nominal at $2@2 25 ₱ bushel.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time. We will make sales to the trade at 80@85c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The demand is good and the market firm. We quote: Choice white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minn-sota, $7 ₱; Wisconsin $7 25; Rivers flour $7 25 ₱ bbl. The mill rates are: ★★ green brand, $9 25; in sacks, $8 50; ★★ blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 25; ★ red brand, bbls $7 ₱, sks $7 50; Second Mills, bbls $7 ₱, sks $7 25; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25. Rise in flour was advanced; sales in bbls at $6 80; in sacks $6 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₱ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The market continues firm, with a fair demand for most descriptions, wheat being the leading article inquired after. The mills are purchasing all good lots that are offered at the current rates. The receipts since our last were as follows: Wheat, 812 sacks. Corn, 96 sacks, oats, 1,122 sacks, rye, 104 sacks, Barley, 150 sacks. Small lots of new wheat are arriving. We continue our yesterday's figures, as follows: Red winter $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 55, being the extreme rates. Oats, market steady; prices having undergone no change; buyers were offering lower prices; we are reported sales on the wharf and from depot at 36@37c and from store 37@38c. Corn dull, and demand limited; shelled was held at 55@58c; in small way. Rye more fancied; we quote nominally at 90@95c. Barley dull; sales reported at ——.

BROOMS—There have been no changes in the market, and the demand is only moderate. We note sales at the following prices: No 3 ₱ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. The inquiry has been from with the advantages with the holders, who do not seem at all anxious to press sales. Leading houses report a fair business doing at the following figures:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15c; A. coffee 14c; B. coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Steady; Rio 25c; fancy 27½@28c; Java 27½c.

MOLASSES—Orleans 116@12c; Cuba 103½@ 11c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c. Molasses sugar 9½@10½c, being at an advance of ½ ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60c; white honey drips, 55c; silver drips, 50c; Golden 45c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90; $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 0@1 60; Imperial $1@1 50; Japan 90@$1 25; Congou 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Souchong 90@$1 20 ₱ lb.

YEAST—The supply continues ample, prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: bran, $1 ₱ 100 lbs; shorts, $1 10; middlings, $1 20; mixed feed, $1 30 ₱ cwt.

CHICKENS—Spring chickens are in good supply; we are reported sales at 50@60 ₱ pair.

LARD OIL—The market was steady. We can report a fine trade inquiry and sales of extra No 1 at 2@2 02½ do No 2 at 85@90c ₱ gallon.

COURTAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at ½@¾ ₱ cent. for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales by Enoch Morgan's Sons—half dozen case at $7 00.

SEEDS—The market was without change, the was no demand for timothy or clover, and prices are too uncertain to quote. Flaxseed held at $2 20@2 30 ₱ bush, with sellers than buyers.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; ball soda, 9½c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store values: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 90@3 00; 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 00; churns wash boards ₱ doz $12 75.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a small way at $1@1 10 ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c ₱ lb; sliced, 8@9c; quarters, 4@5c.

SOAP—Sales Fahnlich's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 9c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 5, 1870.

REMARKS—We can report an improved demand for crude. A number of sales were reported, but the figures were too low. This, however, has been the situation for some time, buyers having not yet made up their minds that the prices have touched bottom, and until that time arrives, trade will not be very extensive, although yesterday's operations will do, so far as sales are concerned.

The market was weak and in favor of buyers. The nominal figures were, spot, 8c; August 8@8 05c; B. O. all year, 20½c.

Sales 3,000 bbls, August ——— 8½c
Sales 2,000 bbls, August ——— 8¾c
Sales 1,000 bbls ₱ August ——— 8¾c
Sales 1,000 bbls, September ——— 8½c
Sales 500 bbls, September ——— 8¾c
Sales 1,000 bbls, September ——— 8¾c
Sales 1,000 bbls, September ——— 8¾c
Sales 1,000 bbls, September ——— 8¾c
Sales 2,000 bbls, September ——— 8¾c
Sales 2,000 bbls. B. O. all year ——— 20½c

REFINED.

The market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers, and prices continued weak. The nominal rates were spot, 23½c; August, 23½c; September, 23½@23½c; October, November and December, 24c.

Sales 1,000 bbls, August ——— 23½c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 4, closing 5 M.—The market was less active and prices lower and unsettled. We note the following sales: Red winter in shipping order 105c. Philadelphia delivery —market lower and quiet; refined 23@23½c for best brand of August; 500 bbls were sold, for November, at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The *Herald* says: The market on the creek opened at the prices given in our last, but declined materially before the day advanced there was a reaction, and prices recovered, and prices decined from 10 to 15c below the tit of the previous.

SALES.

1,500 bbls upper creek ——— $1 05
1,000 bbls upper creek ——— 1 10
2,500 bbls upper creek ——— 1 00
500 bbls upper creek, S. O., all year ——— 1 00
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center ——— 1 15
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center ——— 1 20
500 bbls Petroleum Center ——— 1 20
2,000 bbls Rouseville ——— 1 20
1,000 bbls Rouseville ——— 1 15
1,500 bbls Rouseville ——— 1 10

[By Pacific Telegraph.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—Market dull, and nothing doing; the highest offer at the wells to-day is $2 60.

SHAMROCK, August 4.—Market very dull and quiet; $2 bid on the road.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 4.—Sales reported at $2 30 at Oil City.

ROUSEVILLE, August 4.—Market dull; offerings light; sales at $2 30@2 35; asking $2 35@2 40.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Market weak at 22½c; standard white 22½c; crude 16c.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—Market dull; nominally $2 10 for upper creek.

[By Pacific Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 4, 2:35 P. M.—Crude sales at 12½, now about 12½c. Refined heavy at 23c for last half August, and 24c asked for small lots to fill up on spot. Philadelphia—2,000 bbls at 23½c.

OIL CITY, August 4.—Sales 5,000 s. o. 60 days, upper creek, $2 05; sales small lots spot at $1 90@ 2 00; sales 2,000 s. o. August, Oil City, $1 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 4.—The new well on the Lowrie farm, own by Cady & Thompson, started up on last sale of crude last evening, and is producing at the rate of 250 bbls per day. This is the fourth well tested on this farm—all big wells.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—Market weak and very dull; sales 1,000 bbls at $1 05; 1,000 bbls at $1 10, and 2,500 bbls at $1.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Sport 22c; August, 22½c; September 23c; October 23¾c; November 24c; December 24½c; January 25c; March 26c; market panicky and nothing doing.

NEW YORK, August 4, 2:35 P. M.—Crude sales at 12½; now about 12¾c; refined heavy at 23c for last half of August, and 24c asked for small lots to fill up on spot; Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls buyer August at 23½c.

NEW YORK, August 4, 5 P. M.—Crude, 12¾c; refined, spot, 23½@23¾c; to end of month, 23c. The market is heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 6 P. M.—August, 23c; September 23½c; October 23¾c; November to December 24c; B. O. all year 20c. Crude 16½c. The market is awful sick.

The total oil received by Rail and River at this city during the month of July was:

Rail.	bbls	River.	bbls.
Kerkhart, Frew & Co.	1,456	Jacobs Bros.	1,120
Petrolia Q.	1,274	S. P. Marshall	1,274
Rhines	262	P. A. Mills	420
John R. Gillespie	1,400	John R. Gillespie	1,400
P. A. Mills	800	P. Marshall	1,166
Jackson Bros.	1,277	Jackson Bros.	1,705
Total			12,898

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co. 1,166 bbls
crude; H. S. Bingham, Peerless Oil Works, 282 do do; L. W. Young to Petrolia Q., 1,274 do do.

Oil Shipped over the Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co., 157 bbls refined
Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped over the P. R. R., W. F. R. R. and P. R. R.

August 2, 1870.
M. Kechler & Co., 248 bbls refined to Wm. Kingsley & Co., Philadelphia.
Richard Wagner, 238 bbls ref to Warlin & King, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew Co., 721 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
M. McKee, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Jarrett, Logan & Co., 256 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Works, 582 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined for day ——— 2,379 bbls

August 3, 1870.
Citizens Oil Company, 605 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
M. Kechler & Co., 252 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 156 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
M. McKee, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Jarrett, Logan & Co., 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined ——— 1,513 bbls.

Crude Oil Shipped West via W. P. R. R.

Oil City, 891 bbls crude oil to Model Oil Works.

A word to the commercial reporters of the St. Louis papers. We have on various occasions endeavored to ascertain the price of pig iron, bitumen, and iron ore. We would like to republish their prices and let our merchants know what they are doing and what the cost is, but have failed to do so. Will the papers send this to their reports, and place us under an obligation?

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

August 3.—There is little doing; sales of No. 1 at $30, and No. 2 at $26 at an advance. 5,000 tons of Allentown sold on private terms. In Scotch pig we hear of no sales worthy of notice. Bar iron is quoted at $70@77 per ton.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged; receipts 179 bales; stock 45,000 bales; exports 776 bales; stock 45,000 bales.

New York Iron Market.

August 3.—The market for Scotch pig remains inactive, and prices are nominally as before noted. There has been no movement of importance in American, and prices are not very firm, as it is rumored that the sale of 5,000 tons at Philadelphia, reported in our last, has not been consummated. In wrought scrap we notice sales of 200 tons, ex ship, at $38; 200 do, same, $40, and 200 do, on private terms. Rails are in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,000 tons 56 ₱ English at 69-50 gold. Bar fixed, bar continues steady and firm at our quotations, with rather more business since the late advance.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

August 3.—There has been a fair business doing, and prices are well maintained; about 150,000 lbs sold in lots, including Ohio and Pennsylvania washed fleece, three-quarter blood, 68@69c; medium 48c; rough, common, coltel, burry, &c., 42c; combing and delaine 54c; unwashed 53@55c; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri unwashed, fine 50c; medium 46@48c; coarse 36@38c; burry 28c; combing 45c; delaine 52c. Dark colored washed prairie fleeces are worth 36@38c for fine; 46@47c for medium; 48c for common, and 33@35c for unwashed.—*North American.*

The Corn Crop of Minnesota.

The newspapers of Minnesota are filled with enthusiastic statements regarding the prospect of the corn crop for 1870. It is the natural hot weather which is working the miracle, and all the discomforts of the heat are cheerfully submitted to by Minnesotians in view of the grand compensation promised in reaping a heavy crop of corn. We rejoice with them, and hope September will bring no early frosts to nip their fond hopes. We believe the corn crop of the west will be larger than ever this season, and no State deserves a fairer share of the expected blessing more than does Minnesota.

IN our article on the petroleum market yesterday, we took occasion to remark that Russia and England, but particularly Russia, would be the countries to which petroleum intended for consumption in Germany would be forwarded. In pursuance of the policy indicated in that article, several thousand barrels of refined oil has been sold for shipment to Revel and to the Baltic ports of Russia, and in Germany. It was also reported that a cargo of refined oil for Germany had been sold to Philadelphia for shipment to Hull, and consignment there to Kronstadt, in case the attempt to enter any German Baltic port be found too hazardous. Antwerp, (in Belgium,) the principal European market for petroleum is still open. Thus does commerce assert the superiority of its enterprise over that of a nation's armies and navies in time of war.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, August 3.*

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 4, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M. Up: Fleetwood at 12 M. River falling; clear and pleasant. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 4, 1870, 9 A. M.

River twenty-nine inches and rising slowly.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougner	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Phillips	Jennings	Geneva.
W. F. Curtiss	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Jennings	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet six inches—Allegheny rising.

THE marks last evening indicated 4 feet 6 inches, with a rise in the Allegheny. Trade on the landing was dull, freights being scarce.

THE steamer Carrie Converse arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday.

THE steamer "Granite State" Capt. Rerr was announced to leave Cincinnati for this place on Tuesday at 5 P. M.

THE steamers Wanauita and Rellevernan left Cincinnati for Memphis and New Orleans on Tuesday.

THE fine steamer W. F. Curtiss, Capt. Harlan, is announced for Wheeling as a regular packet. This boat is admirably adapted for the trade, and is in charge of experienced and gentlemanly officers.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* is "heavy" on the Government barge fleet Kosavona, which has been engaged on the Pass L'Outre for about three years, and the *Picayune* says has removed not more than a couple of wheelbarrow loads of mud. The Kosayons cost $250,000, and the cost of working it has been about $100,000. Not a very good showing, truly.

THE Gipsy, a small side-wheel steamer, for some time lying at the boat yard, foot of Sixth Rock Island, for the purpose of being reoverhauled and repaired, left that place for Dubuquon Tuesday, under command of Captain Richardson, where she will take in tow six barges of grain for New Orleans, from which point the grain will be shipped for Europe.

HO FOR CAMP MEETING.—The light draught packet Greenback, Capt. J. H. Porter, is a regular and attentive officer—leaves the foot of Market street on Sunday at 8 A. M. for the Leechdale Camp Meeting. She will return in the afternoon, and the fare for the round trip being only one dollar, here is a fair opportunity, and one that don't seldom offer.

DURING the month of July there has been from the Upper Mississippi 45 crafts passed from the Lower Mississippi, 95 from the Red river, 5 from Arkansas river, 1 making a total of 146 steamboats. During the same time there has been landed here 96 barges, making a grand total of 242 crafts, with a carrying capacity of 96,262 tons. Besides, there has been a total of 61 coal barges towed to the wharf, with a carrying capacity of 32,615 tons; making altogether a tonnage of 128,877 tons.

BACK FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.—Twenty-two schooners have been entered for the start for the Queen's Cup on Monday next. The Dauntless will sail the Sheila Sails. Then will go outside Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward, and return, sailing under the rules of the Yacht Club rules. Most of the other yachts will try conclusions with the Canibria. Mr. Ashbury has two engaged. The Dauntless to be sailed for by sloops and schooners, being the prize for each class. The Dauntless had her bottom cleaned and keel coppered. The Dauntless will not sail in the cup race.

ANOTHER NEW BOAT.—Commodore W. J. Kountz closed a contract for a new steamer of the following dimensions: Hull, by Speer, of Belle Vernon; length over all, 175 feet; length of keel, 160; three and a half feet; engines, Harrison's improved condensing; diameter of cylinders, eight and a half inches in diameter, and two-y inds, eighteen and a half inches in diameter, three and a half feet stroke; two boilers, thirty-four inches in diameter, twenty feet long, to be ready for inspection by October. The Commodore has latterly been building the small yacht also. The yacht will run on a low water boat. The Commodore has had some valuable experience in boating and builds just what he wants.

LOUISVILLE.—Tuesday's *Courier-Journal* says: A project is on foot to run a couple of packets from St. Louis to Wheeling and Pittsburgh during the next business season. St. Louis expects to increase her freight trade largely this year.

FREIGHTS from St. Louis to Memphis are as follows: Flour, pork, per barrel, $1 50; whisky, per barrel, $1 50; bacon, per 100 pounds, oats, etc., per 100, 17½c; hay, per 100 pounds, 25c; furniture, per hundred, 50c.

THE Tom Reese will be the first of the coal fleet to arrive on this side, arriving early this morning with ten barges of coal for Captain Gun-bolt & Co. Others will follow in rapid succession.

A large delegation of coal men from Pittsburgh are in this city, for the purpose of trying to get Captain Lockhart to remove the obstructions in the canal, so that the present fleet can pass through. It is understood that there is a probability of them succeeding, as it would cause but little delay in the prosecution of the work.

WEDNESDAYS Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Capt. Dan. Moore, arrived from Wellsville, and departed for Cairo in last night's train, to confer with railway parties there for the charter of the side wheel Arlington for the trade at the Dan. Able in the Cairo and Columbus trade.

Capt. Thad. Wirthlen, clerk of the ill-fated Silver Spray, who was among the lost, had a policy on his life for $2 50.

Captain Sam. Sloman and Clerk J. M. Vandergrift, of the Lorena, laid up at Portland, left for Pittsburgh last night.

Captain John L. Rhodes has gone to Louisville to visit the Exchange.

Captain Ed. Evans, having laid up the Kate Putnam at Portland, will visit Pittsburgh in a few days.

From the evidence given by the engineer and officers of the Silver Spray, it appears that there was no defect in the boilers of the boat, that the gauges in each engine drew a pressure of five minutes previous to the explosion, and abundant water found in them. All the officers and engineers testify to the sobriety and ability of the engineers.

John A. Wood.

The above is the name of one of the largest and most substantial tow boats never built. The following dimensions cannot fail to be of interest to those who have watched the steady increase in the coal trade. Some years ago when Capt. Joseph Smith purchased the steamer Lake Erie for a Cincinnati tow boat, at a cost of $4,500 there were a number heard to exclaim "What extravagance; he will never get it money back." So much for the Lake Erie. The estimated cost of the John A. Wood is $65,000, or just $60,500 more than the boat we have named.

The following dimensions and particulars will furnish the reader with a fair idea of what this boat will be: The hull was built by Mackey & Kerr, of Freedom; length, 195 feet; beam, 34 feet; hold, 6 feet. The hull is extra fastened, the timber for the sides being doubled, and a number of bulkheads fore and aft; in fact every precaution has been taken to prevent her from sinking. The machinery is of mammoth proportions, built by A. Hartupee & Co., on the improved moderator patent, viz: Two cylinders, 18 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke; two eylinders, 21 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke; wheel, 28 feet 6 inches buckets, 28 feet in diameter. The machinery will consist of two batteries with a passage between; they will be so constructed that they can be used seperately. She will be furnished with six double flued boilers, forty inches in diameter, twenty six feet long, and one small boiler; also, the capstan will be worked by steam, three nigger engines, and two deckers, being the largest amount of machinery that was ever carried by for officers. She will have a large cabin on the entire length. The entire job will be superintended by Mr. Evan Williams, a gentleman who stands at the head of the profession. She will draw forty inches, and will be ready for business in the fall. The hull will be owned jointly by Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., one of our most extensive coal and boating firms. This boat is destined to create a sensation among low boats, and, for coaling, we know, destined to work a revolution; time will demonstrate.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER JULIA—Mendenhall & Collins 18 tons pig iron; Reis, Lupton Mills, 47 sacks rotten stone; Spencer & McKay, 47 ale kegs; Wm. Cooper, Ortlieb & Co., 25 kegs Philips & M., 180 bdls pig iron; Logan, Green & Co., 1 keg castings; Brownsville Packet Co., 2 bags mdse.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	1	Bryan & Caughey, m	1
Nimick Mills, m	1	Graff, B & Co, m	1
J Wood & Co m	1	Zug & Co m	1
Moorhead & Co, m & ore	2	Reese, Graff & Co, m	1
P. in I & P Co, m	1	Superior Mills, metal	2
Total	7		6

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	1	Jos Moorhead, metal	2
J Kenner, m	1	R Wister, m	1
Moorhead & Co	2	Hoffman & H, m	1
Hartzogh, M. & Co, m	1		
Total	6		4

CLEVELA

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

avowed, alone with his torturing gout and the pangs of an evil conscience. To bring this about, Germany will strain every nerve, congratulating herself that a calamitous war has at length come to put an end to the chronic state of apprehension which threatened to become the permanent condition of Europe.

The *Débats* calls for a French revolution:

"If there is ever a right of revolution, this is a case in which it ought to be exercised; and the French nation must bear the responsibility of all the misery and bloodshed which their Government brings upon the world. Let the French nation, in the last moment, make themselves the masters of their own fates, and give the other governments a healthy lesson for all coming times."

"God Protect France!"—God Save Ireland!"

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

Ireland differed from England in opinion—Ireland refused to accept and England sanctions of France—Ireland made a manifest and splendid demonstration of its cordial sympathy with France when France was thus denounced. Twenty thousand people, we are told, poured into the streets of Dublin—twenty bands played alternately the national airs of France and Ireland. The tri-color of France was raised in fraternal union with the tri-color of Ireland, amid the cheers of the vast and enthusiastic multitudes which filled the noble street where the Consul of France resides. The police appointed and employed to tear it down, and did tear the French colors; but Irish arms upheld the banner on the portal of the French Consulate, and there it maintained its rended remnants in defiance of the officials. Loud cheers for France and Ireland rose from throughout the Dublin streets, while Prussia and her English allies were alike condemned.

"Dieu protegela France!" and *"Que Dieu sauve l'Irlande!"*—these cries were received with acclamations loud and long; *"A bas la Prusse et l'Angleterre!"* resounded also, amid a tempest of hisses.

Napoleon III. has helped to exile every crowned Bourbon, whether found in France, Spain or Italy.

Waterloo was the work of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England.

What has been his revenge on Russia?

What has been his revenge on Austria?

Solferino and Magenta.

What is his revenge on Prussia?

Behold it to-day—on the Rhine.

To day, England is unharmed—but unharmed alone, of all the series. Yesterday, indeed, Prussia was beside her, unassailed—to-day she shall it be that England ranks with Prussia, as having been assailed? If, indeed, Napoleon III. regards himself as the heir of Napoleon the First's wrongs as well as rights, England will not be set apart from the spoil to be disbursed by him; for England commanded at Waterloo, and England was his jailor at St. Helena.

Preparations for the Contest In Prussia.

[Aix-la-Chapelle (July 23) Correspondence New York Times.]

I have just returned from a short trip to the Rhine. Upwards of forty thousand Prussians have passed through Cologne during the last three days. The troops are being pushed forward with all possible speed, and as far as the rolling stock of the railroad company permits. I apprehend the Prussians have somewhat the advantage over the French, inasmuch as the Government holds arbitrary powers in regard to the forwarding of troops, as well as military stores. Each freight car has a note attached to it indicating the number of men or horses to be forwarded, generally thirty-six men or eight horses. The railroad companies having to fit up cars for either purpose, besides expenses consequent thereon. [The ordinary traffic, as may well be supposed, is deranged to a great extent.] The German Spas, Wisbaden, Homburg, and Ems, are being deserted, the landlords and shopkeepers having adopted a suicidal policy and subjected travelers to extraordinary charges. Neither the Frankfort nor French bank notes can save you from being shaved. Money brokers will not discount notes only at ten and twelve per cent, discount compared with last years' rates. They claim justification from the fact of the Bank of Prussia having raised the discount from four to eight per cent. The immediate consequence has been a corresponding rise in the price of provisions. Butter is now selling at Cologne at two and a half and three francs a pound; the price of potatoes and vegetables has trebled. In a very few days the authorities may be compelled to interfere, as things may assume a normal condition again. The number of troops pouring in from all sides has cut up railroad communication. All station masters, and railroad officials of all classes, have served in the army; in fact the place they occupy is only a reward for military services. Even in ordinary times they treat the public as recruits, while they, holding a superior position and wearing a uniform—albeit livery—become a right and power over the traveler, they are not there as a servants ready to provide accommodations for the traveling public. This, then being done, at ordinary times, it is easier imagine than to describe what the state of things is at the present exciting times. No one is safe, traveling is made irksome, and invalids and invalids have all packed up, either going to Switzerland, or moving toward Belgium. The neutrality of the latter country being guaranteed by the Continental Powers, and the belligerents having given the most positive assurances to that effect to the protecting Power, there is for the present no fear that Great Britain will be dragged into difficulties. It has all the appearance as if the war will be localized between France and Prussia. Each Power is concentrating its forces between Metz and Thionville, on one side, and Coblentz, Treves and Saarlouis on the other. The first battle will probably be fought in that neighborhood. I am pushing forward to Coblentz and Treves, where I hope to be in a day or two. French, it is said, have not yet appeared in sufficient force, the rolling stock being inadequate to the number of men. This circumstance has caused an impression on the minds of Prussian officers as if the French were ill prepared for the war. The standard of superiority has consequently been very considerably raised. Intelligence are assumed to be on their side only, and they are eager for the first brush.

Prussian War Measures.

[Berlin Correspondence London News.]

The Chancellor of the North-German Confederation notifies that all along the German coast of the North Sea the lights have been extinguished and the buoys removed. It is to be remarked, that the measure is limited to the coast of the North Sea. The Baltic consequently must be considered safe at present. The exportation and transportation of arms and munition are forbidden, in the name of the Federal government, "all along the land frontier from Memel to Saarbruck." No other frontier can practically be meant than that of the Zollverein; yet, legally, the measure applies only to the frontier of the North-German Confederation. It is to be presumed that it has already been concerted with Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, that they will complete the interdict for the whole frontier of the Zollverein. The whole field army, with reserves, will be ready to march in the course of this week. In the meantime, the mobilization of the Landwehr has begun. The experience gained in the Austrian war has induced the Prussians to try to give up its old project of dispensing with the Landwehr cavalry altogether. The well-known little skirmish at Oos, on the frontier of Upper Silesia, in 1866, in which the Landwehr cavalry did wonders, mostly consisting of gentry and wealthy peasantry, in an incredibly short time, with the superior force of Hungarian hussars, inflicting considerable losses upon them, while suffering none at all themselves, has induced the Prussians to abused institution against the opposition of professional cavalry officers, and against the reproach of being a useless burden upon the country. Even Hungarian hussars are no match for men with a keen sense of honor, hardened by rural occupation and sport, armed with rifles, and mounted on horses mostly of pod powerful hunters. Count Bismarck, who is himself a Major of Landwehr Cavalry, expresses his attachment to this service by constantly wearing its uniform.

Puritan Pour La Frontiere.

[Metz Correspondence of the London Times.]

That train from Strasbourg was filled to overflowing with what I at first took, from their raw and boyish appearance, to be conscripts, fresh caught, but I found afterwards that they belonged to the reserve force. They were nearly all in blouses, and looked as if they had just been taken from their work in the field, as I dare say many of them had. One young fellow-passenger, a large employer of labor was bitterly deploring the sudden seizure of some specially fine young fellows who had just been taken from his works, and whose assistance would be cruelly missed by their parents, but he admitted that they were themselves perfectly willing to go, and in the highest spirits at the prospect of being "sanfred to fight." On this train, however, there was not much room for doubt. The enthusiasm may be in certain cases partly artificial, as many good citizens think they cannot better show their patriotic sentiments "to fit rather than by taking every opportunity of making her brave defenders drink, but at the bottom it was thoroughly genuine, and our journey was a "perpetual ovation." The flowers of nothing but shot, anti-Prussian war cries and songs, nearly all in German, and whenever we stopped at a station we found that all the villagers in the neighborhood had turned out to welcome the force, and the cheering and roaring became positively terrific, the cries of *"A bas la Prusse!"* or *"A Berlin!"* enough to make M. Bismarck himself tremble. Occasionally some one of the numerous trains passing, also full of troops, stopped where we did, and then the interchange of huggings and greetings became almost dangerous, and I half expected to see one side, and Coblentz, Treves and Saarlouis on the other. The first battle will probably be fought in that neighborhood. I am pushing forward to Coblentz and Treves, where I hope to be in a day or two. French, it is said, have not yet appeared in sufficient force, the rolling stock being inadequate to the number of men. This circumstance has caused an impression on the minds of Prussian officers as if the French were ill prepared for the war. The standard of superiority has consequently been very considerably raised. Intelligence are assumed to be on their side only, and they are eager for the first brush.

WASHINGTON.

EXPENDITURES UNDER THE NEW ARMY LAW.

Effect of the Measure on Indian Agents—Cable Canards—Sheridan's European Tour—Return of Prussians to Fatherland—Cowardly Assault on Ex-Congressman Lincoln, of New York, by Joseph Seegar, of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1870.

Expenditures Under the New Army Law.

The examination of the new army bill at the War Department discloses that the gross amount required for the pay and allowances of the army will be considerably larger than under the former law; even if all the superannuated officers now waiting orders, numbering together about four hundred, had been mustered out without pay, the amount which the others will receive at the new rates exceeds the sum required last year for the whole body of officers. Three or four hundred were drawing an average of three eights of full pay when the bill passed; now in case they resign they receive one year's pay in advance at the increased rate. When Attorney General Akerman's opinion on the unexpended balances first appeared, it was thought the contemplated advance payment would be made from those funds; but it has been determined that the regular appropriation for the pay of the army for the current year can be used for this purpose, although estimates were not made with any such expectation. The sum estimated and appropriated is large enough to meet this unexpected drain and the regular payments of troops until Congress meets in December. Officers performing civil duties are to be released as rapidly as possible, in addition to those acting as Indian agents, the President and Commissioner Parker have been in correspondence with representatives of various christian denominations, with a view of securing aid from the missionary organization of each, so that as far as possible new agents will be selected solely with regard to their fitness and willingness to carry out the friendly policy of the government toward the Indians. Several of the military agents have written for instructions. The new law which has been issued in general Orders declares that any officer exercising the functions of a civil office shall forfeit his commission. In case these agents cease performing the duties assigned them until relieved by orders, they will be left in the field and only do not see their way clear and ask for special instructions.

Cable Canards.

There is nothing new here to-day about the European war, but it may be well enough to stick a pin into two or three cable paragraphs. It cannot be true that the so-called American legion in Paris will amount to anything. Private letters received here from responsible sources in that city, say the sympathies of the great body of Americans there are decidedly with Prussia. The story that Lee and Beauregard have tendered their services to the army is wholly gratuitous. Lee is President of a college, and has just been elected President of one of the best colleges in Virginia. Enterprises in Virginia, to which he pledges much of his time and money as he can spare from the college duties. Beauregard is also connected with railroads, and Southern papers assert that he is in the South on business that do not admit the probability of his wanting to go to the front. Sheridan's tour, of course, has not indicated a desire to enter the French army, or even to visit it. He knew before he left the country that no offers would be excluded, and his military associates did not suppose that he would go to France at present. He does not go abroad with any official mission, and the leave of absence is without expense and in his own fashion. He has no orders, but merely goes to see the fighting, and will follow his own inclination about getting as near to the front as he chooses. There may be this fall and perhaps not till in the winter.

Return of Prussians to Fatherland.

The Prussian legation is advised that many citizens of its government living in this country are leaving for home, and will return for home. Numbers of them seem actuated by patriotism, while others go to avoid the confiscation of property.

Virginia Chivalry.

Mr. Joseph Seegar, of Virginia, late applicant for a seat in the House as member at large, appeared in the lobby adjacent to Congressman Lincoln's promises. The day the French army crosses the Rhine he will find only enemies. Such is the naked truth."

Every French soldier carries a piece of canvas about five feet long by four broad, and a stick; when two of these pieces are joined together by eyes from a shelter when six are built up they constitute a tent closed at both ends. Each French soldier is to be furnished by sharp-shooters on both sides. This fire-the insidious will be varied now and then by desperate attacks upon each other's intrenchments. Occasionally there will be great battles arising from these skirmishes, where armies will have to be met in the grapple of death; but, except in extreme cases, as we have already said, will not necessarily be fatal if the beaten forces have their lines of retreat to fall back upon. The determination of Prussia, if correctly reported, is to conduct the war in what may fairly call the American—system of military operations—renders it extremely problematical whether either of the nations will obtain any decisive mastery in the conflict, while it increases the chances of the friendly intervention of the allied neutral powers after the combatants have become wearied with mutual slaughter.

Miscellaneous War News.

We observe in the New York *Times*, that, like ourselves in the civil war and like the French in their last Italian campaign, the Prussians are beginning to use balloons to determine the position of their enemies. Another from Verviers says that an enormous balloon has been seen in the northeast, oscillating between Herbesthal, Prussia, and Dolham, on the Belgian frontier. The balloon approached the earth several times, and in the car were seen two men with telescopes. Possibly one of these men was Bismarck, who may have had a more luck with the Prussian authorities than Gen. Sheridan appears to have had at paris. If all that is said of the Chassepot is true, such balloon reconnoissance would be practical things, and the rear of an earth work must be in every neighborhood a far more agreeable locality than the ear of a bullet. The only reason under the circumstances would appear to be that of making the air an easy, the safe successful ascension of which, however, would be becoming more difficult in the present range of atmospheric discovery.

The policy of Russia in the present war appears to be daily exciting fresh apprehensions. Vague rumors are already current of an alliance being concluded between Italy and Turkey, which, groundless or not, are probably the result of a general conviction that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is not to be trusted in its leanings. An additional evidence of this fact has been furnished by the tone adopted by the official *Journal de St. Petersburg* immediately after the declaration of hostilities, and by the means facilities afforded to the Prussian Landwehr to recoun zed organ to make the first comments on this event. The leading organ of public opinion, both in Berlin and St. Petersburg, has latterly exhibited considerable hostility to Prussia, and the tone of surrounding it has varied toward France. Evidently acting under the direction of the Government the foreign telegraphic agency of Russia, whose offices are at Berlin, withheld from the indicial Press the news of the war having been declared, and the official journal was thus enabled to give the key-note to public opinion, and to indicate, by a marked article in favor of Prussia, the line which the other papers were expected to follow. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, should the partiality for Russia, which the Emperor Alexander evinced during the Polish revolt, and which can still be fully